

ex solve

Ex: show that

$$1) 2\bar{J}_n = \bar{J}_{n-1} - \bar{J}_{n+1}$$

$$2) \frac{2n}{x} \bar{J}_n = \bar{J}_{n+1} + \bar{J}_{n-1}$$

solution

Notes

$$a) \frac{d}{dx} [x^n \bar{J}_n] = x^n \bar{J}_{n-1}.$$

$$b) \frac{d}{dx} (x^{-n} \bar{J}_n) = -x^{-n} \bar{J}_{n+1}$$

use this for a

$$x^n \bar{J}_n + n x^{n-1} \bar{J}_n = x^n \bar{J}_{n-1}$$

بالقسمة على x^{n-1}

$$\Rightarrow x \bar{J}_n + n \bar{J}_n = x \bar{J}_{n-1} \rightarrow C$$

for b

$$x^{-n} \bar{J}_n - n x^{-n-1} \bar{J}_n = -x^{-n} \bar{J}_{n+1}$$

بالقسمة على
 x^{-n-1}

$$x \bar{J}_n - n \bar{J}_n = -x \bar{J}_{n+1} \rightarrow d$$

$\therefore d \neq c$ يملاح

$$2n \bar{J}_n = +x \bar{J}_{n+1} + x \bar{J}_{n-1}$$

$$\frac{2n}{x} \bar{J}_n = \bar{J}_{n+1} + \bar{J}_{n-1} \quad \cancel{\neq} \quad \text{for } [2]$$

$c \neq d$ يجمع

$$2x \bar{J}_n = -x \bar{J}_{n+1} + x \bar{J}_{n-1}$$

(x) على

$$2 \bar{J}_n = \bar{J}_{n-1} - \bar{J}_{n+1} \quad \cancel{\neq} \quad \text{for } [1]$$

أفكار التعمير والتفكير لدالة Bessel

→ إذا كان المطلوب تغيير الرقم أسفل J نستخدم

$$\bar{J}_{n+1} = \frac{2n}{x} \bar{J}_n - \bar{J}_{n-1}$$

ـ لذا كان المطلوب تكبير الرقم . أصل J نستخدم

$$J_{n+1} = \frac{2n}{x} J_n - J_{n-1}$$

Ex: Express $J_{3/2}$, $J_{-3/2}$ in terms of $\sin x$, $\cos x$.

$$\underline{SOL}$$

$$J_{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x , J_{-1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$$

$$J_{3/2} ??$$

$$J_{n+1} = \frac{2n}{x} J_n - J_{n-1} \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$J_{3/2} = \frac{2(\frac{1}{2})}{x} J_{1/2} - J_{-1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$$

$$\rightarrow J_{-3/2} ?? \Rightarrow J_{n-1} = \frac{2n}{x} J_n - J_{n+1}$$

$$J_{-3/2} = \frac{-1}{x} J_{-1/2} - J_{1/2}$$

$$J_{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\frac{-1}{x} \cos x - \sin x \right]$$

Home Home work

① Find $J_{\frac{5}{2}}, J_{\frac{7}{2}}$ in terms of $\sin x, \cos x$.

② Find $J_{\frac{7}{2}}, J_{\frac{9}{2}}, \dots$

أفكار التكامل

$$* \frac{d}{dx} (x^n J_n) = x^n J_{n-1} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$* \frac{d}{dx} (x^{-n} J_n) = -x^{-n} J_{n+1} \rightarrow (2)$$

← عندما يوجد داخل التكامل "x" معنودة في J_n فإذا كان

إس x هو جزء و ~~وهو~~ ما تتحت J
سابعه

$$\int x^m J_n$$

$$\int x^{m-n-1} (x^{n+1} J_n)$$

$$\overline{\frac{d}{dx} (x^{n+1} J_{n+1})}$$

كامل بالتجزئي

ادا كان $\int x^n J_1 dx$ مابعد ما تحته J_1 باكثر صور رم
 فاخذ منه $\int x^n dx$ ما يضيق عاتنه رقم (1) بحيث يكون
 ما فوجر $\int x^n J_1 dx$ مابعد ما تحته J_1 ونكمال بالتجزى:

Ex: Evaluate

$$1) \int x^4 J_1 dx$$

$$2) \int_0^1 x^3 J_0 dx = 2 J_0(1) - 3 J_1(1)$$

$$3) \int J_5 dx$$

Sol

$$1) \int x^4 J_1 dx = \int x^2 * x^2 J_1 dx = I$$

$$u = x^2$$

$$dv = x^2 J_1 dx = \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 J_2) dx$$

$$du = 2x dx \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad v = x^2 J_2$$

$$I = x^4 J_2 - 2 \int x^3 J_2 dx$$

$\overbrace{}^{\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 J_3)}$

$$I = x^4 J_2 - 2x^3 J_3 + C$$

$$2) I = \int_0^1 x^2 J_0 dx = \int_0^1 x^2 x J_1 dx$$

$$dv = x J_0 dx = \frac{d}{dx} (x J_1) dx$$

$$u = x$$

$$du = 2x dx \quad v = x J_1$$

$$I = x^2 J_1 \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 x^2 J_1 dx$$

$$I = J_1(1) - 2 \left(x^2 J_2(x) \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= J_1(1) - 2 J_2(1) \quad \text{فجعل } J_2, J_1 \text{ متساوية}$$

$$J_{n+1} = \frac{2n}{x} J_n - J_{n-1}$$

$$\underline{n=1} \rightarrow J_2^{(x)} = \frac{2}{x} J_1(x) - J_0(x)$$

$$J_2(1) = 2 J_1(1) - J_0(1) \quad \text{بالتحويين}$$

$$I = J_1(1) - 4 J_1(1) + 2 J_0(1)$$

$$I = 2 J_0(1) - 3 J_1(1) \neq$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad I = \int J_5 dx$$

هذه طريقة نصف لكتها هي طريقة
 $\int x^6 x^6 J_5$
 $\int x^4 x^4 J_5$
 وذلك لأنها قليلة في الخطأ.

Ex: Prove that

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \cos(x \sin x) = J_0 + 2 J_2 \cos(2\theta) + 2 J_4 \cos(4\theta) \dots$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sin(x \sin \theta) = 2 J_1(x) \sin \theta + 2 J_3(x) \sin(3\theta) \dots$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad J_0(x) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{2n}(x) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(n+1) J_{2n+1}(x) = x$$

* use generating function

Sol

$$e^{\frac{x}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) t^n$$

$\sin(\theta)$ و $\cos(\theta)$ من $e^{i\theta}$ مترافقان

$$t = e^{i\theta} = \cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{t} = e^{-i\theta} = \cos(\theta) - i\sin(\theta)$$

$$t - \frac{1}{t} = 2i\sin(\theta)$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = e^{\frac{x}{2}(t - \frac{1}{t})} = e^{\frac{x}{2}(2i\sin(\theta))} = e^{ix\sin(\theta)}$$

$$= \cos(x\sin(\theta)) + i\sin(x\sin(\theta)) \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) e^{inx}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) \cos(n\theta) + i \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) \sin(n\theta) \rightarrow (2)$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) \cos(n\theta) = \dots J_{-2} \cos(-2\theta) + J_{-1} \cos(-\theta)$$

$$+ J_0(x) + J_1(x) \cos(\theta) + J_2 \cos(2\theta) \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x) \Rightarrow J_{-1} = -J_1$$

$$J_{-2} = J_2$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_n(x) \cos(n\theta) = J_0 + 2J_2 \cos(2\theta) +$$

$$+ 2J_4 \cos(4\theta) + \dots$$

$$= J_0 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{2n} \{ \cos(2n\theta) \} \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_n \sin(n\theta) = \dots + J_{-2} \sin(-2\theta) + J_{-1} \sin(-\theta)$$

$$+ J_0(\theta) + J_1 \sin(\theta) + J_2 \sin(2\theta) \dots$$

\leftarrow \sin (\sin) تقلب الاشارة و مع اشارة سالب مقلوب J
تجعل الفردي يتغير .

$$J_{-2} \sin(-2\theta) = (-1)^2 J_2 * -\sin 2\theta$$

$$= -J_2 \sin 2\theta$$

$$J_{-1} \sin(-\theta) = -1 * J_1 * -\sin(\theta) = J_1 \sin \theta$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_n \sin(n\theta) = 2J_1 \sin(\theta) + 2J_3 \sin(3\theta) \dots$$

$$= 2 \sum J_{2n+1} \sin(2n+1)\theta$$

باللغة يعنيه $\cos \theta$ في

$$R.H.S = J_0 + 2 \sum J_{2n} \cos(2n\theta) + i 2 \sum J_{2n+1} \sin(2n+1)\theta$$

L \rightarrow (5)

نمسارى ~~الحقىقى~~ بالحقىقى و التخيل بالتخيل

$$S < 1$$

$$\therefore \cos(x \sin \theta) = J_0 + 2 \sum J_{2n} \cos(2n\theta) \rightarrow (6)$$

$$\therefore \sin(x \sin \theta) = 2 \sum J_{2n+1} \sin(2n+1)\theta \rightarrow (7)$$

~~Let~~ $\theta = 0$ in 6

$$\therefore 1 = J_0 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{2n}(x) \quad \#$$

اذا كان المطلوب معامل الزاوية مهروبا بـ نفاذ حر
يخرج خارج (النسبة)، اذا كان المطلوب معامل الزاوية مقسوم
النسبة

ذكامل حتى يخرج تحت $\#$ ثم نفك نفع θ قيمة J_0 في المسألة.

ـ ـ رجع فاصل (7)

$$\cos(x \sin \theta) * x \cos \theta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{2n+1} (2n+1) \cos(2n+1)\theta$$

at $\theta = 0$

$$x(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) J_{2n+1}$$

Ex use generating fn

$$e^{\frac{x}{2}(t - \frac{1}{t})} = \sum J_n(x) t^n$$

to show that

$$\textcircled{1} \quad J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta - n\theta) d\theta$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{ax} J_0(bx) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \text{use formula} \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

(Lipshitz integral)

الحل

$$t = e^{i\theta}, \quad \frac{1}{t} = e^{-i\theta}; \quad (t - \frac{1}{t}) = 2i \sin \theta$$

$$e^{ix \sin \theta} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n e^{in\theta} \rightarrow (1)$$

$\pi \rightarrow -\pi$ حول دائرة، $e^{-im\theta}$ بحسب (1)

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(x\sin\theta - m\theta)} d\theta = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(n-m)\theta} d\theta$$

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(n-m)\theta} d\theta = \frac{e^{i(n+m)\pi}}{i(n-m)} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i(n-m)} \left[e^{i(n-m)\pi} - e^{-i(n-m)\pi} \right]; m \neq n$$

$$= \frac{1}{i(n-m)} \left[\cancel{\cos(n-m)\pi + i \sin(n-m)\pi} - \cancel{\cos(n-m)\pi + i \sin(n-m)\pi} \right]$$

$$\sin(\text{معكوس})\pi = 0 \quad \cos(\text{معكوس})\pi = (-1)$$

$$\therefore I = 0; m \neq n$$

$$\text{at } n = m$$

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(x\sin\theta - n\theta)} d\theta = \theta \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 2\pi$$

$$I = \begin{cases} 2\pi & m = n \\ 0 & m \neq n \end{cases}$$

نمر n على جميع الأرقام ونص منها m ناتج التكامل عند جمع الأرقام يساوى $2\pi n$ عدد صحيح موجب

أى n لا يوصى متسلسلة والكل n الأيمان يساوى حدودا

$$\underline{m = n}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} i(x\sin\theta - n\theta) d\theta = 2\pi J_n$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(x\sin\theta - n\theta) d\theta + i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(x\sin\theta - n\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2n J_n$$

خوارى الحقائق

$$J_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta - n\theta) d\theta$$

دالة زوجية

$$J_n = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta - n\theta) d\theta$$

For (2)

$$\int_0^\infty e^{ax} J_0(bx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{ax} \left(\int_0^\pi \cos(bx \sin \theta) d\theta \right) dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left(\int_0^\infty e^{ax} \cos(bx \sin \theta) dx \right) d\theta$$

Remark $\int_0^\pi \text{even harmonic} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2}$

$$L[\cos(\omega t)] = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} \cos(\omega t) dt = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\omega = b \sin \theta \quad , \quad s = a$$

$$I = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

بالقسمة على $\cos^2 \theta$ نجد

$$I = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{a^2}{\cos^2 \theta} + b^2 \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{a^2 \sec^2 \theta + b^2 \tan^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$z = \tan \theta \Rightarrow dz = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\text{at } \theta = 0 \rightarrow z = 0$$

$$\text{at } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow z = \infty$$

$$I = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{dz}{a^2(1+z^2) + b^2 z^2}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{dz}{a^2 + (a^2 + b^2)z^2} = \cancel{\frac{2a}{\pi(a^2 + b^2)}} \int_0^\infty \frac{dz}{z^2 + \left(\frac{a}{a+b}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} \cdot \frac{\frac{2a}{\pi}}{(a^2 + b^2)} \tan^{-1} \frac{z(b+a)}{a} \Big|_0^\infty$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi (\sqrt{a^2 + b^2})} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

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